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No. 18,648. 號八十四百六千八萬一第 日六十月正午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 26TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號六十二月二年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 10 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter Hour
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " " 15 "
3.30 " to 6.00 " " 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " " 15 "
6.30 " to 8.30 " " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Special and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment hereof
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproadors Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1422]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
TIME-TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsui)	dep. 7.50		1.30		1.30		1.30		1.30
SHUN CHUN	dep. 8.40		1.40		1.40		1.40		1.40
SHUN CHUN	dep. 10.20		1.50		1.50		1.50		1.50
SHUN CHUN	dep. 11.10		2.00		2.00		2.00		2.00
SHUN CHUN	dep. 12.00		2.10		2.10		2.10		2.10
SHUN CHUN	dep. 12.50		2.20		2.20		2.20		2.20
SHUN CHUN	dep. 1.40		2.30		2.30		2.30		2.30
SHUN CHUN	dep. 2.30		2.40		2.40		2.40		2.40
SHUN CHUN	dep. 3.20		2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50
SHUN CHUN	dep. 4.10		3.00		3.00		3.00		3.00
SHUN CHUN	dep. 5.00		3.10		3.10		3.10		3.10
SHUN CHUN	dep. 5.50		3.20		3.20		3.20		3.20
SHUN CHUN	dep. 6.40		3.30		3.30		3.30		3.30
SHUN CHUN	dep. 7.30		3.40		3.40		3.40		3.40
SHUN CHUN	dep. 8.20		3.50		3.50		3.50		3.50
SHUN CHUN	dep. 9.10		4.00		4.00		4.00		4.00
SHUN CHUN	dep. 10.00		4.10		4.10		4.10		4.10
SHUN CHUN	dep. 10.50		4.20		4.20		4.20		4.20
SHUN CHUN	dep. 11.40		4.30		4.30		4.30		4.30
SHUN CHUN	dep. 12.30		4.40		4.40		4.40		4.40
SHUN CHUN	dep. 1.20		4.50		4.50		4.50		4.50
SHUN CHUN	dep. 2.10		5.00		5.00		5.00		5.00
SHUN CHUN	dep. 3.00		5.10		5.10		5.10		5.10
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SHUN CHUN	dep. 6.20		5.50		5.50		5.50		5.50
SHUN CHUN	dep. 7.10		6.00		6.00		6.00		6.00
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SHUN CHUN	dep. 9.40		6.30		6.30		6.30		6.30
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SHUN CHUN	dep. 11.20		6.50		6.50		6.50		6.50
SHUN CHUN	dep. 12.10		7.00		7.00		7.00		7.00
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SHUN CHUN	dep. 1.50		7.20		7.20		7.20		7.20
SHUN CHUN	dep. 2.40		7.30		7.30		7.30		7.30
SHUN CHUN	dep. 3.30		7.40		7.40		7.40		7.40
SHUN CHUN	dep. 4.20		7.50		7.50		7.50		7.50
SHUN CHUN	dep. 5.10		8.00		8.00		8.00		8.00
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SHUN CHUN	dep. 11.10		2.00		2.00		2.00		2.00
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SHUN CHUN	dep. 8.30		3.50		3.50		3.50		3.50
SHUN CHUN	dep. 9.20		4.00		4.00		4.00		4.00
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SHUN CHUN	dep. 11.50		4.30		4.30		4.30		4.30
SHUN CHUN	dep. 12.40		4.40		4.40		4.40		4.40
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SHUN CHUN	dep. 2.20		5.00		5.00		5.00		5.00
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SHUN CHUN	dep. 12.20		7.00		7.00		7.00		7.00
SHUN CHUN	dep. 1.10		7.10		7.10		7.10		7.10
SHUN CHUN	dep. 2.00		7.20		7.20		7.20		7.20
SHUN CHUN	dep. 2.50		7.30		7.30		7.30		7.30
SHUN CHUN	dep. 3.40		7.40		7.40		7.40		7.40
SHUN CHUN	dep. 4.30		7.50		7.50		7.50		7.50
SHUN CHUN	dep. 5.20		8.00		8.00		8.00		8.00
SHUN CHUN	dep. 6.10		8.10		8.10		8.10		8.10
SHUN CHUN	dep. 7.00		8.20		8.20		8.20		8.20
SHUN CHUN	dep. 7.50		8.30		8.30		8.30		

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NOTICE.

PEAK HOTEL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. P. O. PEPPER, the manager, ceases from the 28th inst.

It is desired to balance the accounts of the Hotel as from that date. All persons to or from whom monies are due are therefore requested to send in their claims or pay the sums due from them forthwith.

A. FINDLAY SMITH,
Proprietor.
Fair Hotel.
[1832]

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong 1st February, 1918. [1873]

ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 30 years.

PRICE 1/6 per Copy.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or Local Bookstalls.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, February 18th.

CHINA NEW YEAR.

The celebrations of this week prove that China's New Year has not lost its grip upon the popular imagination. Indeed, one might be pardoned for thinking that its observance was growing rather than diminishing, at least so far as Peking is concerned. Certainly the capital gave itself up to the festivities of the occasion with an abandon which has not been seen nor experienced for several years. Apparently the restraints of former days have been removed, for the discharge of fireworks was almost continuous. There was a difference, however. The old-time cracker was replaced by the more noisy bomb. Feasting, merrymaking, gambling and all the pleasures associated with China's New Year and with the holiday time were indulged in as of yore. Withal the city was wonderfully quiet. Government offices were closed for several days; business was suspended for three, four and five days; vernacular newspapers closed down for eight days; while schools and colleges took a four days' vacation. One thing was rather noticeable—that was the absence of flags. Usually a flag is flown from practically every house and shop. On this occasion only the public buildings displayed the national colours.

Undoubtedly the holidays have interfered with Chinese politics. No developments, apparently, have taken place, or is there any reason to suppose that it is impossible to ascertain what has happened. In certain quarters I have heard it asserted with some show of reason that the position of the President had been improved during the week. Lending colour to this view is the report that the Tsuchis, the Yangtze provinces have renewed their inclinations towards peace, a report which is extremely probable. It was they who initiated the peace movement—the suggestion of compromise with the South, which led to the downfall of Tuan Chijui—and they only abandoned their opinions in deference to the military might of the other Tsuchis of the North. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear that, having been constrained against their will, they are of the same opinion still. The report, however, like so many others, may be premature. An interesting sidelight on the situation is furnished by Brigadier-General Feng Yu-cheng. Last week he sailed from Peking with his troops in four China Merchant steamers en route for Kiangsu, ostensibly with the object of assisting in the relief of the threatened Hun cities, but it so happened that one of the vessels grounded near Hankow, and the Brigadier disembarked all his troops at that place. As he is a follower of Li Shun, the proponent of the peace movement initiated from the Yangtze, General Ni Su-chang, Tsuchun of Anhui, looks upon him with suspicion, and this old warrior may feel it incumbent upon him to stop Feng Yu-cheng's further progress. It is stated, too, that Feng has circulated a proceeding which, if true, seems to justify the doubts regarding his intentions entertained by the northern Tsuchis. This, in brief, is the situation as it is believed to exist at the time of writing. Tomorrow an entirely different impression may be conveyed.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

Though deaths are reported daily there is good ground for asserting that the epidemic plague is well under control. Since last I wrote no further place of importance has been attacked, though it is expected that reports will show that towns and villages not hitherto known to be infected demand the attention of the plague prevention staff. The audience expressed in the opening sentence is supported by knowledge of the facts that local plague is being removed, that unsympathetic officials in plague districts are being removed, and that closer co-operation is being established between military and civil authorities and the medical men working in the plague region. To-day it is interesting to learn, too, that two hundred huts have been despatched by rail to Fengchen for the purposes of a quarantine station. These are the huts and the permit of one more being removed from the block should plague develop in any of them. This measure was doubtless taken in response to the large body of foreign medical opinion, which favours Fengchen rather than Nankow as the location of a quarantine station. Another indication of the Government's earnestness in removing the pest to remote districts is allowing in one way of dealing with unsympathetic officials, while those who assist are to be given decorations. The medical staff working under the Plague Prevention Commission is further strengthened by the addition of Dr. Diller, President of the Union Medical College, who has placed his services at the disposal of the Government. Accompanied by three Chinese assistants, he will proceed to Fengchen to co-operate with Dr. Ho. This will remove the difficulty created by the lack of confidence in Dr. Ho which the foreign legations have hitherto entertained.

FLOOD RELIEF.

The North China Flood Relief Association (Christian) has been gratified by the receipt of £10,000 from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Government, and by large gifts of grain from Danish missionaries, which the railways have transported almost free of cost to the unhappy districts in Cheki.

A BRIGHT WEDDING.

An interesting wedding was celebrated in the British Legation Chapel on Monday when Miss Thring, private secretary to Mr. Alston, and Major Knages were married, the ceremony being conducted by the Rev. R. Bentley. Mr. Bailey Alston gave the bride away, and Major Thompson acted as "best man."

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

SPIRITUAL AND NOT VERBAL.
INTERESTING ADDRESS BY THE REV. H. COPELEY MOYLE.

An interesting address on the Inspiration of the Bible was delivered at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle. He said:—Let us try to understand what is meant by the inspiration of Holy Scripture. Inspiration means breathing in. It is the work of the Holy Spirit. We believe that God inspired certain men—that is to say, He breathed His Holy Spirit into them that they might speak for God to their fellow-men. This inspiration did not do away with their human characters or render them infallible, but it worked through their human nature to deliver a message from God.

Some fifty years ago the theory of verbal inspiration of Holy Scripture was commonly held and believed. According to that theory every word of the Bible was specially selected by God. The men who wrote were merely instruments used by God, and what they wrote was believed to have been a direct message of God to men, unspiced by the human instrument through which it was delivered. Careful and devout study of the Bible has shown that this theory of verbal inspiration cannot be maintained. It was evidently not held by our Blessed Lord or His Apostles, for we find that out of 275 Old Testament quotations in the New Testament there are only 33 which agree with the Hebrew of the Old Testament. Again, if there are any places where we might expect verbal accuracy it is surely in the reports of our Lord's discourses, and yet when we read them in the different Gospels we find that the writers have not used exactly the same words in all cases, but have contented themselves with giving the spirit of what was said, but not the letter. You may notice this even in the Lord's Prayer, in the Beatitudes, and in the Institution of the Holy Communion. These differences would never have been allowed if the writers had held the theory of verbal inspiration. Or, again, take such stories as the conversion of St. Paul, or the vision of St. Peter at Joppa, of which we have more than one account in the Acts, and if you compare the three accounts of St. Paul's conversion, you will probably agree that the writers could not have held the theory of verbal inspiration. The theory was too mechanical to suit the Christian religion.

It was too much like the way the Mohammedans regard the Koran—as a book composed by God and given to men. The tendency to-day is to dwell more on the inspiration of the writers than on the words of the Bible. It has always been God's method to select certain men and to make them the means by which His will has been revealed to others. That was the way by which Christianity was spread. When Christ left the earth to return to the glory of Heaven, He left no writings behind, no written code of rules, no written advice to His followers, but He promised that the Holy Spirit should come upon them and should guide them into all truth. The adoption of certain writings to form what we call the New Testament was a very gradual process, and was not complete till the end of the 4th century.

Let us briefly glance at the history of the way by which the Old and New Testaments came to be regarded as sacred. The earliest sacred writings of the Jews were the law of Moses. In the time of Ezer and Nehemiah this was amplified and explained, and combined with the early history of the Israelites, it was published as we now have it in the first five books of the Bible.

It becomes evident on studying these early books that some editor has combined two or more stories, e.g., if we study closely the first two chapters of Genesis it becomes evident that they contain two quite distinct stories of the Creation. In one, man and woman are created on the sixth day; in the other, man is created before woman, and it is only when a helpmeet cannot be found for the man that the woman is created. Or take the story of the Flood. Here, again, it is clear that the editor has combined two versions of the story, for in one place we read "of every beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens and of beasts that are not clean by two, and Noah did according to all that the Lord commanded him." But later on we read "Of clean beasts and beasts that are not clean there went in two and two unto Noah into the Ark, as God had commanded Noah." The time during which the flood prevailed is also different in the two versions. According to one version the waters prevail for 150 days, it is five months after the beginning of the flood when Ark rests on Ararat, more than two months will pass before the mountain tops are visible, and two months more before the waters disappear. According to the other version, the rain lasts forty days and nights, and 40 days after it has ceased Noah sends out the raven and the dove seven days later the dove is sent out a second time, and seven days later the ground is dry. In one version the name God (Elohim) is always used, but in the other the Hebrew has always Jehovah, which is put into English by the word Lord printed in capitals.

The second group of books which came to be recognized as having authority was generally known by the Jews as "The Prophets" and consisted of the books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the twelve minor prophets. By the year 200 B.C. all these books were regarded as inspired. The third group of books consists of the political books—Psalms, Proverbs, and Job, also the Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Esther and Ecclesiastes. These books gradually secured a place amongst the writings which were regarded as sacred, but some of them—Esther, the Song of Solomon and Ecclesiastes—were not admitted without some opposition. The full list of Old Testament books does not seem to have been authoritatively fixed till about the year A.D. 50, when a Synod was held at Jamnia

a town not far from Joppa, where the Sanhedrin (the Chief Council of the Jews) had settled after the capture and destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, the Roman General, in the year 70 A.D. This Synod definitely fixed the list of sacred books of the Jews, and the list was accepted by Christians and became our Old Testament.

With regard to the New Testament, the first books to be publicly read in meetings of Christians were the letters of the Apostles addressed to a particular church, or group of churches. The reading of these would be confined to the Church or Group of Churches to which the letters were addressed. The earliest references to any books being read in all Churches show that at first this honour was confined to the first three Gospels and to the Old Testament prophets. But very early, viz., about the third decade of the second century, we find the four Gospels in use. By slow degrees the influence of the letters of the Apostles spread from the congregations to which they were first addressed to the Church at large. They were quoted and appealed to by the leaders of the Church when contending for the Apostolic teaching against heretics and innovators. They were translated into various languages to meet the needs of Christians of various races, and, in consequence, they came more and more to be regarded as on a higher plane than other writings. Some of the books had to wait long before they secured a place in the list of books which were regarded as authoritative. The first list of books recognised as authoritative is given by a heretic named Marcion about the year A.D. 140. It consisted only of St. Luke's Gospel and 10 Epistles of St. Paul. Marcion, no doubt, had eliminated anything contrary to his own heresy.

The next list of books recognised as authoritative is given in what is generally known as the Muratorian fragment, which is a rough Latin translation of a Greek original, supposed to have been written before the end of the second century. It gives us a good idea of the care which was taken to exclude even the most edifying books unless they could show Apostolic authority. The fragment begins in the middle of a sentence which alludes to St. Peter's connection with our second Gospel. (It is generally believed that St. Mark owes his information to St. Peter.) It mentions St. Luke's as the third Gospel, and St. John's as the fourth, so it evidently acknowledged our four Gospels. It speaks of the Acts of the Apostles as having been written by St. Luke, and it acknowledges 13 epistles of St. Paul, one of Jude, two of John, and the Revelation. It also includes the book of Wisdom and the Apocalypse of Peter, but makes no mention of the Epistle to the Hebrews, the two Epistles of St. Peter, James, and one Epistle of St. John. Possibly the writer did not know of their existence; at any rate, he did not find them in use in his Church, which was the Church in Rome.

Certain books like the Shepherd of Hermas, the Epistle of Barnabas, the Apocalypse of Peter, the teaching of the Apostles, and the Acts of Paul were by some regarded as authoritative, but the general approval of the Christian Church was not conferred on them, and they did not secure recognition in the list which finally came to be recognised as our New Testament. It is notable that no General Council of the Church ever drew up a list of the books of the New Testament, which came to be as we have them now at the end of the 4th century. The last books to secure recognition were the Epistle to the Hebrews and the Revelation. The books which are included in our New Testament were those books which had commended themselves to the Christian conscience of the Church and which were believed to have the authority of one or other of the Apostles.

This brief sketch of the history of the formation of the Old and New Testaments will, perhaps, help us to see that there is something mechanical about the inspiration of the Bible. It is not a book dictated by God to men, but it is a message from God to men given through human means under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. It reflects the minds, the characters, the knowledge, and the ignorance of the men who were used as messengers. It makes no claim to infallibility. Many people would no doubt like an infallible Bible; it would save them much trouble by affording them unerring guidance on every question without the trouble of thinking; but it is never God's plan to save us the trouble of thinking. Bishop Butler, one of the ablest writers of our Church, who lived in the 17th century, wrote "Neither obscurity, nor seeming inaccuracy of style, nor various readings, nor early disputes about the authors of particular parts, nor any other things of the like kind, could overthrow the authority of the Scriptures."

We must not come to the Bible with a preconceived notion of the way that God will reveal Himself, but we must humbly study how He has revealed Himself in these sacred pages. When we speak of the Inspiration of Holy Scripture we are not using an exact scientific expression, but are describing the general character of these writings as being in some way of Divine origin. Great mischief has undoubtedly been done in the past by making claims for the Bible that cannot be substantiated. The effect of making claims which are not correct is to alienate thoughtful and honest men who are repelled by false pretensions, especially when made in the supposed interests of religion.

We claim for the Bible that it contains the Word of God to a degree unequalled in any other book or in any other literature. In doing so we may admit with Luther, regarding certain parts of the Bible, that the gold and the silver and the precious stones are mingled with wood, clay, and stubble. And we must always bear in mind that God's revelation given to us in the Bible is a gradual and progressive one—the Old Testament leading up to the final revelation given in Jesus Christ who is the Word of God. Let us remember that the Church has never defined the meaning of inspiration, but if we cannot define it, (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SWATOW EARTHQUAKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FEBRUARY 18th.
The earthquake that occurred on the 13th struck Swatow and the surrounding district to a considerable depth with great violence. Much life and property have been destroyed. It was estimated the other day that about a thousand bodies were recovered, which had been buried under the collapsing houses, and that there still remained bodies in the wreckage and debris. In some cases it would appear that whole streets collapsed—that very few houses escaped some damage. It is unnecessary to enter into detail, because the havoc wrought has been on so large a scale and so universal. Large houses have been so damaged that they must be rebuilt from the foundation. As far as can be ascertained Swatow has suffered most and so must be regarded as being nearest to the centre of the great upheaval. It is difficult to estimate what the total loss has been. There was a succession of shocks at irregular intervals, but none anything like so intense as the first, which lasted less than a minute.

People out in the fields heard an uneasy rumbling noise coming from a direction east and north. Immediately thereafter the earth trembled. The noise accompanying the shock was deafening. Walls creaked and crashed, furniture rocked and was thrown down, people shouted and doors barked. In the meantime the earth or floor on which we stood felt as if Vulcan was rushing along in his caverns below and striking the roof with his ponderous hammer, stunning us with his blows.

At Chinan An the damage is severe. The large hospital is well-nigh wrecked. Pagodas have suffered and dwelling-houses have suffered. Lofty structures, thrown off their perpendicular and unsupported, failed to gain their equilibrium. The Roman Catholic Church steeple was damaged; the dome and the cross surmounting it suffered most, while the clock ceased to strike. In the Red Cross Hospital there were collected on the evening of the earthquake as many as one hundred persons, who had suffered serious injuries from collapsing houses, etc.

The town of Kityang, also suffered much. An observer reports that he saw houses round about him falling down in clouds of dust. A market town below Kityang called Pang Khau is reported to be a total wreck. The devastation wrought in this area must be very great indeed. As far as information has been received by us no member of the foreign community has been seriously hurt, but we have heard of very narrow escapes.

People say that no such havoc has been wrought by an earthquake in living memory, and that no account has come down from their ancestors of such a calamity in this region. But whether or not their history relates anything of the kind, there do exist terrestrial evidences that such catastrophes might happen in this very region. There are indications at least that in districts not far from Swatow the crust of the earth is not very thick. There exists a considerable belt going right athwart a succession of counties where we meet with thermal springs in considerable profusion. From a place in Lukfung county called Ho-thien, where there is a thermal spring, you come to Mienfu, in Kityang county, where there are thermal springs. Following a course north and east you come to another spring near Wukungfu. Since the 13th, on which the earthquake took place, this spring has increased considerably in volume. Continuing in the same direction you come to Thang Hang, where the water of the various hot springs is collected into a large pond used by the people for their daily ablutions, etc. Going on your way north-eastward you come to the county town of Fengshun, where those springs appear in profusion and the inhabitants use the waters for washing and cooking purposes. Pursuing in this same course you strike the Hon river, in the bed of which hot springs are met with.

Then, turning due north, you cross the Kwangtung border into Fukien, where, at the county town of Fungting, there are more of those thermal springs. I have not traced these springs farther, although it would be interesting to do so. It should like to know, for instance, if this chain, or belt of springs continues on till you reach the Fukien sea-coast and also how far south beyond Lukfung county they are found. (Some of your readers may be able to give this information.) The supposition is that these thermal springs exist, that the earth crust is thinner and is more likely to suffer during an earthquake such as we have experienced. In the present instance, however, Swatow appears to have suffered more than any other locality and so must have been nearer to the centre of this monster upheaval, which took place probably in the sea not far distant from Swatow.

We learn from the Chung Ngoi San Po that an official in Swatow has reported to the Defence Commissioner, Lee Chi-Luk, that another earthquake shock was experienced in Swatow on the 20th inst., but it was not so bad as the previous shocks.

It we can know it. Let a man read carefully the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th chapters of St. John's Gospel and ask himself if there can be anything more convincingly Divine, or let him read the simple story of St. Mark's Gospel and ask himself if the Evangelist must not have been Divinely guided to select those stories which give us such a vivid picture of the life of our Lord.

Do not suppose that modern criticism and discovery have in any way lessened the value of the Bible. On the contrary, the truth and historic accuracy of its pages have been wonderfully vindicated by modern investigation. Certainly some theories about the Bible have had to be given up, but the Divine power at work in the Bible has become more than ever apparent, and we may feel assured that it is indeed inspired.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING DAY.

MR. JOHNSTONE AND MR. EZRA'S
SUCCESSSES.

Stewards.—H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., His Honour Sir W. Rees Davies, Kt., Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. Henry Humphreys, the Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Lieut.-Colonel John Ward, M.P., and Mr. H. P. White.

Stewards in Charge of the Scale.—The Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. G. C. Moxon.

Handicapper.—Mr. D. M. Ross.

Judge.—Mr. F. B. Marshall.

Assistant Judge.—Mr. W. D. Jupp and Mr. D. M. Ross.

Paddock.—Mr. H. P. White.

Starter.—Mr. H. J. Gedge.

Second Starter.—Mr. Paul M. Hodgson.

Time Keeper.—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Secretaries and Treasurers.—Messrs. Linstead and Davis.

Clerk of the Course.—Mr. T. F. Hough.

The racing yesterday—the opening day of the annual meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club—was favoured with delightful weather. The sky was overcast in the morning, but shortly after the second race, the sun broke through the clouds and it was pleasantly warm throughout the afternoon.

The Governor and party, accompanied by H.E. Aide-de-Camp, D.S.P., P. P. J. Wodehouse, arrived just before the second bell for the opening race sounded and were met at the entrance by the veteran Clerk of the Course, Mr. T. F. Hough.

It was expected that the outbreak of spotted fever would adversely affect the attendance at the meeting, but there appeared to be as many as usual in the enclosure and occupying the various private stands. The latter were gaily decorated with flags and ribbons, which lent a fine touch of colour to the course. The proceedings throughout were enlivened by the band of the 25th Batt. of the Middlesex Regt., under Bandmaster L. Owen, and their selections were highly appreciated.

Inside the Valley along the Golf Course side of the rails there were thousands of Chinese, who, as usual, seemed to get a great deal of excitement and enjoyment from the sport, while the temporary stands between the entrance to the enclosure and the Golf Club house were packed with a seething mass of humanity. Special precautions were taken to prevent dust carrying any infection, and the enclosure and approach thereto were periodically sprayed with water, while the passage-ways below the stands where the people crowded to pay away and receive money were sprayed every hour with disinfectant.

The arrangements for the convenience of the public were as complete and as satisfactory as they could possibly be; one innovation which was a great improvement on the procedure of previous years being the system by which the dividends paid by the Pari-mutuel were posted so that they could be seen by all. This obviated the crushing that used to be common at past meetings.

Great interest was taken in the different events for the racing was particularly open and there were many favourites. In the Cash Sweeps, moreover, this year drawers of starters who failed to get a place received \$25 each.

The outstanding features of yesterday's meeting may, perhaps, be said to have been the successes of Johnstone and Ezra and the close finishes in some races. The last race of the day was one of the most exciting, and the way in which Bubble Sand spouted home will bring him many supporters when he appears again.

Most of the dividends paid by the Pari-mutuel were disappointing, and it was by no means uncommon for \$5 to be wagered to gain 50 cents. However, Sedgwick's win on Snuffbox paid \$121.

Johnstone was the most successful jockey. He had 4 firsts to his credit, while Ezra ran him close with 3 firsts. The record of the various jockeys is as follows:—
Johnstone—4 firsts, 1 second, 3 thirds.
Ezra—3 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third.
McBain—3 seconds, 2 thirds.
Vida—1 first, 2 thirds.
Moller—1 first, 1 second, 2 thirds.
Sedgwick—1 first, 1 second.
Knoll—3 seconds.
Gegg—1 third.

THE WONG-NEI-ORONG STAKES—Winner

\$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season non-winners. Half a mile.

Mr. John Peel's Ridgeway, 11.1 (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Mr. Dryadust's Peckskill, 11.1 (Mr. McBain) 2

Mr. Barady's Morning Glory, 10.12 (Mr. Vida) 3

Mr. Adameric's White Cat, 10.12 (Mr. Moller) 0

Mr. Billiards' Green Cloth, 11.1 (Mr. Barton) 0

Mr. J. H. Congdon's Dividend, 11.1 (Mr. Morrison) 0

Mr. Henry's The Buster, 10.9 (Mr. Knoll) 0

Messrs. L. and B.'s Ebony Pearl, 10.12 (Mr. Elias) 0

Mr. Lux's Yser, 10.12 (Mr. Krammer) 0

Mr. Mountsco's Olo Bill, 10.12 (Mr. Gegg) 0

Mr. George Sand's Sportin'and, 11.1 (Mr. Ezra) 0

Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's Bill Brewer, 10.9 (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

There was a field of 12 in this race and there was considerable difficulty in getting the ponies off; but after a succession of false starts all the horses got well off with Morning Glory in front. King Dick ran second to the quarter-mile post, where Ridgeway came up and ran neck and neck with Morning Glory until 150 yards from the winning post, when he roused home. Peckskill just succeeded in passing Morning Glory at the post for second place. Won by a length, half a length between second and third.

Time: 59.2.5secs.

Pari-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Ticket No.

Winner: \$10.00 292, \$710

1. 7.80 292, \$710

2. 10.70 292, \$710

3. 9.00 52, 101

The following numbers drew starters and receive \$25 each:—55, 187, 285, 301, 114, 117, 223, 128, and 44.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins on date of entry. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. George Sand's Rocksand, 11.1 (Mr. Ezra) 1

Mr. Dryadust's Maybe, 10.12 (Mr. McBain) 2

Mr. Adameric's Siamese Cat, 10.12 (Mr. Moller) 3

Mr. Adameric's Gentle Cat, 11.1 (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Shatin Chief, 10.12 (Mr. Knoll) 0

Sir Paul's Conquest Dahlia, 10.12 (Mr. Vida) 0

Mr. John Peel's New Year, 10.9 (Mr. Johnstone) 0

A fair start, but New Year was left behind and never got amongst the field till the last quarter, while Siamese Cat was also well behind. Conquest Dahlia took the lead and kept it until coming down from the Black Rock, when Rocksand shot ahead, with Conquest Dahlia second and Maybe third. They came round the bend into the straight in this order, which was preserved until the last 200 yards, when Maybe challenged the leader and made a great finish. Rocksand, however, managed to retain his lead, and won by a length, half a length separating second and third.

Time: 1min. 32.4.5secs.

Pari-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Ticket No.

Winner: \$11.00 295, \$1,010

1. 6.30 295, \$1,010

2. 6.20 218, 258

3. 11.20 311, 144

The following numbers drew starters and receive \$25—32, 51, 18, and 279.

THE VICTORIA STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Sandy, 10.12 (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Mr. George Sand's Merryand (late Dunmore), 10.12 (Mr. Ezra) 2

Mr. Dryadust's The Spec, 10.8 (Mr. McBain) 3

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief, 10.12 (Mr. Knoll) 0

A good start. Merryand led for the first quarter, but the ponies closed up, and from the 1/4 post the Rock ran in a bunch with the Spec in front. Passing the Village, Merryand was still leading, with Essex Chief second, but Sandy came through at the last quarter-mile post and ran neck and neck with Merryand, finally winning, with the Spec a poor third. Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

Time: 2min. 3secs.

Pari-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Ticket No.

Winner: \$7.00 52, \$1,278

1. 5.10 105, 254

2. 5.20 129, 182

No. 363 drew a starter and receives \$25.

THE VALLEY STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1917-1918. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Dynasty's King Tom, 11.1 (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Mr. Weyfoong's Camouflage, 10.12 (Mr. Sedgwick) 2

Mr. George Sand's Bubblesand, 11.4 (Mr. Ezra) 3

Mr. Adams' Herod, 11.1 (Mr. Barton) 0

Mr. J. H. Congdon's Dividend, 11.1 (Mr. Gegg) 0

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Huntsman, 10.12 (Mr. Elias) 0

Mr. Dryadust's Over There, 10.9 (Mr. McBain) 0

Mr. Goahead's Snuffbox, 11.1 (Mr. Barton) 0

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Meadow Moss, 10.12 (Mr. Knoll) 0

Mr. Lux's Marne, 10.12 (Mr. Moller) 0

Sir Paul's Sunstar Dahlia, 11.1 (Mr. Vida) 0

With a field of eleven there was again some difficulty in getting the ponies off, but after several attempts a very good start was effected. King Tom and Puffbox led at first, but going up the hill, Meadow Mouse came to the front, with Bubblesand in close attendance. Coming round the Village bend the ponies were very close, with Bubblesand leading. Marne came up quickly on the outside, but was shut out and lost a golden opportunity just when coming into the straight. Camouflage and King Tom came through in fine style and made a close finish, with Bubblesand and Marne neck and neck for third place. Won by half a length, a length between second and third.

Time: 1min. 34secs.

Pari-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Ticket No.

Winner: \$13.20 37, \$1,204

1. 6.40 37, \$1,204

2. 12.20 369, 344

3. 6.10 257, 172

The following numbers drew starters and receive \$25 each:—463, 445, 87, 73, 181, 188, 147, and 432.

THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value one hundred guineas. For China ponies.—One mile and three quarters.

Mr. George Sand's Royalsand, 11.7 (Mr. Ezra) 1

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Kalgan Chief, 11.1 (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Adameric's Xmas Light, (late Father Christmas), 10.12 (Mr. Moller) 3

Mr. Mass's Adventure, 10.12 (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Royal Sand led from the start, with Adventure second and the other two close behind going up to the Rock. The first-time round the order when passing the winning post was Royal Sand, Xmas Light and the other two together. Going up the hill for the second time Adventure fell well behind and was completely out of it. Coming into the straight Royal Sand won as he liked by four lengths, with Xmas Light many lengths behind the Chief.

Time: 3min. 48.4.5secs.

Pari-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Ticket No.

Winner: \$5.30 340, \$2,540

1. 5.50 340, \$2,540

2. 8.00 328, 291

No. 637 drew a starter and receives \$25.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins on date of entry. From the two mile post once round and in.

Mr. John Peel's Domino, 11.1 (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Mr. Dryadust's Salamander, 11.1 (Mr. McBain) 2

Sir Paul's Modesty Dahlia, 10.12 (Mr. Vida) 3

Mr. Adameric's Persian Cat, 11.1 (Mr. Moller) 0

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Tytam Chief, 11.1 (Mr. Knoll) 0

Mr. George Sand's Daintysand, 10.12 (Mr. Ezra) 0

All got well away and ran together past two winning-post the first time round. At the 1-mile post Persian Cat was leading, with Dainty Sand second, and going up the hill Salamander came into second place, going very well. Passing the Village, Persian Cat, Modesty Dahlia and Salamander were all together, and coming into the straight Salamander got the rails and was leading. About 200 yards from the post Domino came through in splendid style and just won on the post by a neck from Salamander, with Modesty Dahlia half a length behind.

Time: 2min. 25secs.

Pari-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Ticket No.

Winner: \$18.40 330, \$1,562

1. 5.50 330, \$1,562

2. 5.50 367, 532

3. 6.00 507, 268

No. 89, 229, and 283 drew starters and receive \$25 each.

THE GARRISON STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. One mile.

Mr. Goahead's Snuffbox, 11.4 (Mr. Sedgwick) 1

Mr. Adameric's Black Cat, 10.12 (Mr. Moller) 2

Mr. John Peel's Doubtful, 11.1 (Mr. Johnstone) 3

Messrs. G. and G.'s Second Violin, 11.4 (Mr. Knoll) 0

Mr. Billiards' Green Cloth, 11.1 (Mr. Barton) 0

Mr. Cottager's Ploughedfield, 11.5 (Mr. Gegg) 0

Mr. Horsford's Haggis, 11.1 (Mr. McBain) 0

Mr. A. R. Love's Biplane, 11.1 (Mr. Morrison) 0

Sir Paul's Dandy Dahlia, 10.9 (Mr. Vida) 0

A very good start. Dandy Dahlia led with Doubtful second passing the winning post first time round and at the 1-mile post all were close together with the Dahlia and Doubtful leading. Up the hill the Dahlia and Doubtful kept together until Snuffbox challenged them coming down the hill. Entering the straight, Black Cat came through gamely, but was not good enough for Snuffbox, who won splendidly from Black Cat by half a length, two lengths between second and third.

Time: 3min. 9secs.

Pari-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Ticket No.

Winner: \$12.70 534, \$1,825

1. \$3.20 534, \$1,825

2. 5.80 427, 550

3. 6.00 35, 278

No. 263, 194, 321, 539, 307, and 494 were drawn and receive \$25.00 each.

THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Presented. Value fifty guineas and \$200 to winner. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a race. One mile.

Sir Paul's Attraction Dahlia (late Herolint), 10.12 (Vida) 1

Mr. George Sand's Luckysand, 11.1 (Ezra) 2

Mr. Dryadust's Andrew, 10.12 (McBain) 3

Mr. Adameric's Wild Cat, 11.4 (Moller) 0

Mr. Adams' Tittle (late Tittlemouse), 10.9 (Adams) 0

Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Waif, 10.9 (Sedgwick) 0

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Church Mouse, 10.12 (Knoll) 0

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Maloo Chief, 10.12 (Gegg) 0

Messrs. L. and B.'s Lusitanian Pearl, 10.12 (Elias) 0

Mr. Nemazee's Korand, 11.1 (Barton) 0

Mr. John Peel's Xmas Day, 10.12 (Johnstone) 0

All got well away and passed the judge's box first time round in a bunch. Going to the Black Rock, Korand, Cadzow's Waif and Tittle were leading, all close together, and down the hill to the Village Cadzow's Waif still showed the way. Coming round the bend into the straight, however, Attraction Dahlia came away splendidly, winning comfortably by a length and doing the last quarter in 29.3secs. Lucky Sand and Andrew passed the post together for the next two places, the first named securing second place by a short head.

Time: 2min. 7.1.5secs.

Pari-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Ticket No.

Winner: \$22.70 413, \$1,719

1. 10.40 413, \$1,719

2. 9.70 432, 491

3. 49.70 231, 245

No. 270, 110, 503, 522, 322, 332, 115 and 113 were drawn and receive \$25 each.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Adameric's Fairy Light, 11.1 (Moller) 1

Mr. John Peel's Star of Doon, 10.9 (Johnstone) 2

Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 11.1 (Gegg) 3

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Brown Mouse, 11.4 (Knoll) 0

Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 11.1 (Krammer) 0

Sir Paul's Perfection Dahlia, 11.1 (Vida) 0

Fairy Light was left three lengths behind at two start, and with this pony still behind the remainder passed the stands in a bunch. At the 1/4 post Anticipation Dahlia was in front, and up the slope was joined by Star of Doon, with Fairy Light still last. Down the hill Star of Doon maintained his lead, but coming round the bend, Fairy Light got the rails and shot ahead in the straight, making an exciting finish with Star of Doon, and winning by half a length. Windsor Dahlia took third place from Brown Mouse by a short head.

Time: 2min. 43.2secs.

Pari-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Ticket No.

Winner: \$19.00 538, \$1,767

1. 6.40 538, \$1,767

2. 6.50 535, 505

3. 13.20 134, 282

No. 332, 420, 494 were drawn and receive \$25 each.

THE RACING STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1917-1918. Seven furlongs.

Mr. George Sand's Bubblesand, 11.4 (Mr. Ezra) 1

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Rock Mouse, 10.12 (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. John Peel's Balcary, 11.1 (Mr. Johnstone) 3

Mr. Adameric's Tabby Cat, 11.4 (Mr. Moller) 0

Mr. Adams' Fraud, 11.1 (Mr. Adams) 0

Mr. Cottager's Broken Doll, 11.1 (Mr. Morrison) 0

Dr. Forsyth's Rufus, 11.4 (Mr. Sifton) 0

Dr. Forsyth's Bittern, 10.12 (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Mr. Goahead's Puffbox, 10.9 (Mr. Barton) 0

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Stanley Chief, 11.1 (Mr. Elias) 0

Mr. Lux's Yser, 10.12 (Mr. Krammer) 0

Mr. Medico's Kingsway, 10.9 (Mr. Vida) 0

Again with a large field there was some difficulty about the start, and Bubblesand was left a couple of lengths behind with Kingsway leading the field. Balcary joined Kingsway going up the hill, and Rock Mouse was close behind. Going down from the Rock all were bunched together, and it was evident that there would be a close finish. Rock Mouse was leading coming into the straight, but Bubblesand came away with a splendid spurt and won a very fine race by half a length with Rock Mouse and Balcary, a head

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FOCHOW CUP—14 MILES

No.	Pony	hds. in. lb.
1—Fairy Light	13.1	159
2—Xmas Light (late Father Christmas)	13.0	148
3—Title (late Title-mouse)	12.3	140
4—Ploughedfield	13.0	142
5—Cador's Wife	12.3	142
6—Kalgan Chief	13.1	144
7—Pingwu Chief	12.3	140
8—Glorious Pearl	13.1	142
9—Anticipation	13.0	140
10—Adventure	13.1	140
11—Perfection Dahlia	13.1	140
12—Windsor Dahlia	13.1	140
13—Attraction Dahlia (late Herolani)	13.0	154
14—Sandy	13.0	158
15—Star of Dawn	12.3	148
16—Royalsand	13.3	163

D. M. ROSS, Handicapper.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of Course.

[1898]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL Duties will be RESUMED on 1st March.

For Terms, etc., apply to—

THE HEADMASTER.

[1896]

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"LUISE NIELSEN"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th Mar. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong 26th February, 1918. [1897]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SANTIA"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 4th Mar. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 2nd Mar. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID RASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1918. [24]

G. R. B. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the portion of GARDNER ROAD, between BOWEN ROAD and PEAK ROAD, is RE-OPENED to Wheeled Traffic.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918. [1898]

G. R. B. NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Labour and Lighterage for Admiralty Coaling for a period of 12 months certain from 1st April, 1918.

Forms for tendering can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and tenders should be lodged in the Commodore's Office not later than 10 A.M. on the 4th March, 1918.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering, and will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the tender.

G. L. PLATT, Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, 25th February, 1918. [1890]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climate and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

W. M. SCHMIDT & Co. [1898]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1918.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) and SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).

FEBRUARY 26th, 27th, and 28th MARCH.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO THE GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE

may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WAH, Limited, or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day).

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1898]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out by Messrs. LINTAS & DAVIS, the Secretaries, and with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1898]

NOTICE.

PROPOS of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the Jockey Club entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1898]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1898]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (TUESDAY), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 26th and 27th February, at 11.45 A.M.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

[1897]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (TUESDAY), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 26th and 27th February, at 11.45 A.M.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

[1898]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY (TUESDAY), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 26th and 27th instant, Race Days.

By Order,

R. HANCOCK, Secretary.

[1898]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES will be held on the following nights open to Residents and Diners in the Hotel:—

TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,

WEDNESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY,

and

SATURDAY, 28th MARCH.

Table d'Hôte Menu will be served as follows:—

GRILL ROOM \$3.50 per head.

DINING ROOM \$2.50 per head.

(The Ordinary Grill Room "à la Carte" Menu will be withdrawn on each of the above evenings.)

The usual bi-weekly Tea Dances WILL NOT BE HELD on the following day:—

TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,

but will be RESUMED on—

FRIDAY, 1st MARCH.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

[1897]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 25, George's Buildings, No. 4, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1898]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 11.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1840]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds Three Shillings Sterling, together with a Bonus of One Pound Sterling per Share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918. [1885]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 9 Rooms, Unfurnished.

Apply to—DENNIS & BOWLEY. [1848]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee Kow Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 45, Connaught Road Central. [1800]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Shamshu Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [1898]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [1898]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—TONG SENG & Co., 19, Queen's Road Central. [1897]

WANTED.

A T the PEAK for a little girl of 24 years a resident EUROPEAN NURSE.

Apply—Box No. 25, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1898]

WANTED.

A N ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—

THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., 25, George's Buildings. [1898]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 616

DEATH.

BREWSTER.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on February 19th, WILLIAM BREWSTER, Sub-Inspector, Shanghai Municipal Police, aged 39 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26th FEBRUARY, 1918

PLAGUE PREVENTION PROGRESS.

That the outbreak of pneumonic plague has been checked is evident from the reports which we have published recently from our Peking Correspondent, and it is pleasing to know that foreigners are willing to concede a meed of praise to the Chinese authorities for having set to work so promptly to prevent the spread of the dread disease.

True, the Government could not have achieved the success which has crowned their efforts had it not been for the assistance of foreign medical men and foreign-trained Chinese doctors, but it is to their credit that they have readily accepted the offers of these disinterested workers, utilising their services to the full and availing themselves of their medical experience and judgment.

Surely this is an indication of progress. Time was when Western medical skill, if not despised, would have been rejected. Fortunately, those days have gone, and China is grateful now for the benefits brought to it by the missionary and other doctors from Europe and America.

Local prejudices against foreign medical assistance still survive, but that is only to be expected in a country where the masses have been allowed to cling to time-worn beliefs and practices. The unenlightened masses, however, have not been the only opponents of Western medical practice.

Highly placed officials, who ought to know better, have too often obstructed the experts who came to deal with the disease, and it is regrettable that in the early stages of the present outbreak civil and military officials did not assist the foreign doctors who risked their lives in order to combat the terrible scourge which was visiting the borderland of

Mongolia and Shansi. Happily, misunderstandings have been removed, and, under the tactful guidance of General CHANG, President of the Plague Prevention Commission, a degree of co-operation has been secured which augurs well for the early suppression of the plague.

Before proceeding to details, attention may be invited to the telegram addressed to the Taoyin of Paoingfu by the Neuwups. It is seldom that the authorities indulge in such straight talk. This official is publicly charged with neglect of duty in not properly carrying out the preventive measures which he was asked to enforce, and he is ordered to see that the offence is not repeated. Moreover, he is reminded of the "new regulations" governing the punishment of officials in plague prevention work.

The value of this public reproof is that it comes under the notice of others than the particular official to whom it is addressed. Such action indicates the earnestness of the Ministry of Interior in the matter of plague prevention. It shows, also, that indifference and carelessness on the part of officials will not be tolerated. Perhaps the good intentions of the Plague Prevention Commission may not in every instance be carried into effect, but it is something to have these good intentions based on an enlightened sense of public duty.

The mistake which permitted the plague to travel through the mountain passes has been remedied. These passes are now guarded by military or police. Further precautions are taken by the establishment of quarantine stations. The two at Tatung and Nankow are under the charge of Dr. S. P. CHEN. There are others at Kanchuang and Chaikoupi. Dr. DILLEY will superintend the station at Fengchen, and Surgeon-General CHUAN has charge of the detention establishment at Suifu.

On the Kin-Han Railway there are no fewer than ten foreign doctors engaged in combatting the disease. That the work of plague prevention is being earnestly and thoroughly undertaken is abundantly proved. The Peking-Mukden and the Peking-Hankow lines are still running, thanks to the prompt and energetic measures taken to secure their immunity, and, although the latest reports state that the disease has been carried by soldiers to Pengpu Junction and Peking, thus suggesting a weak link in the military chain that encircles the plague area, the most stringent precautions have been adopted at both places to guard against its spreading. In short, there seems little doubt that the epidemic will be confined to the comparatively few cities in which it is still taking toll of human life.

Appreciation of what has been done to check the plague will not be lessened when it is pointed out that the area of the present outbreak is larger than that which occurred in Northern Manchuria some six years ago, that the number of deaths is fewer, and that the money expended in prevention is less. In this connection, it may be stated that the Commission do not expect that the full amount of the plague loan of one million dollars will be expended, and it is hoped that the balance may be available for the expansion of the isolation hospital in Peking and the establishment of a sanitary bureau and laboratory.

Lieut.-Colonel John Ward, M.P., has been appointed a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Captain Philip de Fonblaque, Royal Engineers, who married the eldest daughter of H. E. the Governor, was recently awarded the D.S.O.

The American Consulate General has received cable notice from the quarantine authorities in the Philippine Islands to the effect that, during the prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Hongkong, passengers from Hongkong to Philippine ports should furnish themselves with a certificate from a Hongkong health officer, issued by the United States Public Health Surgeon, certifying to their non-contact with cerebro-spinal meningitis for two weeks prior to their sailing.

A meeting of the American men in the colony who are especially interested in the organization of a chapter of the American Red Cross in Hongkong is to be held at the American Consulate General this evening at 9 o'clock. This meeting is to be preliminary, and in the way of a committee on organization to a meeting of all the Americans in the Colony which is to be held in the Hongkong Hotel at eleven o'clock a.m. on Thursday, when the organization of a chapter of the Red Cross will be effected. Both meetings will be addressed by Mr. F. N. D. of New York.

"A RED SPOT ON THE MAP."

[In the Saturday Evening Post, of January 5th, Eleanor Franklin Egan, a recent visitor to Hongkong, in an article describing the Colony under the above caption, observes:—"The Colony has both a winter and a summer, but only those who are acclimatized are able always to tell them apart!"]

I have recently been feeding My dull intellect by reading Wondrous truths of this strange place where I belong.

Till my soul is filled with wonder If my fancy's made a blunder In supposing I am dwelling in Hongkong.

For, observant and discerning And with accuracy burning, One illuminating fact I chanced to glean, And I sank with awe below it, And I longed with Scotland's poet For the power "to see ourselves" as we are seen.

There are seasons in succession In this picturesque possession (Thus the fact that my gross ignorance surprised).

But they're so alike that really To distinguish them can merely Be accomplished by the most acclimatized.

Ah! My soul is sadly yearning For such excellence of learning, For such scribe's imagination wild and bold, That shall feel the summer frizzling In its burning heat and sizzling, And imagine 'tis the breath of winter's cold.

Oh! We'll know no more vexation From the land of perspiration— We shall meet July with spirits soaring higher; And, in woollen garments heavy, We shall watch our coolies levy Toll of fuel upon the blazing hearthstope fire.

How our laundry bills will dwindle, And white linens seem a swindle, While the very thought of ice our anger chafes! And our useless fans and punkahs Will depart in steamers' bunkers, And our canvas shoes be shipped to Belgian waifs.

But, alas! I fear the dreaming Never can be more than seeming; But a heaven-sent exhortation with it grows! Before one puts a particle Of faith in such an article It's wise to find how much the writer knows!

G.J.

THE LATE BISHOP OF MACAO.

REQUIEM SERVICE AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday was the day appointed by Bishop Pozzani for a solemn Requiem service in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop of Macao, De Joao Paulino d'Almeida e Castro. The church was draped in mourning. During the service the Rev. Fr. Netto delivered a very touching address, in which he referred to the meritorious Mission work carried on in the diocese of Macao and the adjacent Missions under the late Bishop's jurisdiction, as well as in Singapore and Timor; to the President of the Administracao das Bens das Missoes na China, and to his genial and charitable disposition towards the poor. Among those present or represented were the Portuguese Consul, the Italian Mission, the Spanish Procurator, the Missions Etrangeres, the Catholic Union, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Club Lusitano and Club de Recreio, as well as a large number of the Portuguese community.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient in their report dated Saigon, February 16th, state:—

As usual, our market has been lifeless during the Chinese New Year holidays, but the upward tendency which we reported in our last advice increased owing to the continued demand from Japan and Hongkong and the decrease of the arrivals of paddy from the interior.

Nevertheless, no fresh business has been done all the mills being engaged until 15th of March and some until the end of March. Consequently, it is impossible at the moment to buy for shipment before April except by paying a price much higher than

THE WAR.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.

BRITISH CAPTURE JERICHO.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

Franco-Belgian front.

EARLIER CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.) BRITISH FRONT. ENEMY RAID REPULSED.

LONDON, February 24th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A large enemy party raided two of our posts in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway. A few of our men are missing.

The Belgians repulsed an attempted raid in the Merckem sector.

BRITISH COIGN OF VANTAGE.

LONDON, February 22nd.
Mr. Philip Gibbs, the well-known correspondent, at British Headquarters, writes:—Since we took over a part of the French line about St. Quentin a few weeks ago we have gradually extended our front towards the right. One can look from points straight across to the German lines, where the river Oise and its canal are in flats and marshes beneath the slopes. Here No Man's Land is sometimes a thousand yards wide, owing to the swamps due to the breaking of the canal bank. Behind the German outposts is a formidable French system forming part of the Hindenburg Line between St. Quentin and Laon. The ground south-east of the Oise rises to St. Gobain ridge, which is a high rampart in the German lines. The whole country east and south of St. Quentin is wild and rugged and is covered with great forests.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, February 23rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Scottish troops carried out a successful raid last night at Monchy-le-Preaux.

There was hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of the Menin road southward of Houthulst forest.

RAIDS, CAPTURES AND HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, February 24th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed, with enemy losses, an attempted raid on Hill 70.

We drove off raiders northward of Poelcapelle.

Our patrols captured some prisoners on different parts of the front.

Hostile artillery were active between Gouvaucourt and the Scarpe Valley, at a number of points between Lens and Armentieres, and north-east and north of Ypres.

Owing to the bad weather only a few flights were possible.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT. LIVELY ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, February 22nd.
A communiqué states:—There were lively artillery duels on the whole front, especially in the regions of the Forest Pinon, Chevreux, California, Butte-du-Mesnil, Hartmannweiler and La Doller, but there was no infantry action.

GERMAN POSITIONS PENETRATED.

PARIS, February 24th.
A communiqué states:—There is fairly great artillery firing in the regions of Vauxaillon, Chavignac and Butte-du-Mesnil, and on the left of the Meuse.

Our detachments in Upper Alsace valiantly penetrated Pontd'Espach and the region north-west of Felscheas, and destroyed the German organisations and set fire to several depôts.

They inflicted losses on the enemy and brought back prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY'S PREPARATIONS FOR OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, February 22nd.
A semi-official report states:—Although reciprocal raiding is increasing, denoting that preparations for an offensive are becoming more marked, and the artillery duel has also increased, nothing yet indicates that the enemy is on the point of launching his offensive.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, February 24th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Broodseinde.

There was hostile artillery firing in the Pesechende sector.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.) THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S POSITION.

LONDON, February 23rd.
Reuters Agency is authoritatively informed that much importance is attached to the British advance on the banks of the Jordan. The advance will greatly help in establishing touch with the Arabs, thereby greatly encouraging the Allies, who have fought a long and tough fight against overwhelming numbers.

General Allenby's position is now well defined. His right flank rests on the Dead Sea and his left flank on the Mediterranean. Hence, a frontal attack alone is possible for the enemy, as we control the Dead Sea and have access to the rich territory on the eastern sides, and menace the railway to Damascus. Ahead we have easier country and better roads.

COMMANDING POSITION ENSURED.

LONDON, February 22nd.
The capture of Jericho is of considerable military importance, because it ensures to us a commanding position at the head of the comparatively level ground parallel with the Jordan valley, while it also constitutes another severe blow for the Turks, who, unless they are far more disorganised than there is reason to hope, will probably bring up formidable reinforcements to oppose our further advance.

A noteworthy fact is that the whole of the newly-captured district was the private property of the Sultan.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAPTURE OF JERICHO.

LONDON, February 22nd.
Jericho has been captured.

BRITISH POSITIONS EXTENDED.

LONDON, February 22nd.
A Palestine official report states:—Our forces advancing on Thursday morning encountered small opposition, and at 8.30 the Australian mounted troops entered Jericho and established themselves on the line Jordan-Wadaija.

The weather is bad.

Our casualties on Wednesday were slight, and 46 Turks were captured.

We extended our positions north and north-eastward of Jerusalem.

ENEMY RETIRING.

LONDON, February 23rd.
A Palestine official report states:—The enemy from Jericho retired northwards of the Wadiara, leaving his posts on the high ground on the left bank. He also retired eastwards across the Jordan, holding the bridgehead at El Ghoraniye.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.) LONG AERIAL TRIP.

ROME, February 22nd.
A British chase-plane, which left London yesterday, has arrived, having completed the journey in six stages.

FRENCH DIRIGIBLE DESTROYED.

PARIS, February 22nd.
Le Temps states that a French dirigible, scouting near Havre on February 20th, accidentally collided with a cliff.

Bombs exploded, wounding a number of civilians.

The commander and one of the crew were killed, and the dirigible was destroyed.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.) SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

CADIZ, February 22nd.
Twenty-eight survivors of the torpedoed Spanish steamer *Marcos*, which was proceeding to New York, have been picked up at sea and landed here.

AFRICA.

LONDON, February 22nd.
An East African official report states:—We dislodged the enemy from Lujenda Valley and forced his retirement southwards towards the upper Lurio river. We captured some prisoners in the vicinity of Mtarika and Luembulaboma.

The Portuguese again occupied Maloktera.

The British forces are following up the main body of the enemy along and northward of the Lurio.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.) RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, February 24th.
A Russian wireless report states:—We advanced by forced marches in Estonia. The enemy is resisting at some points.

We are approaching Reval.

We have captured 1,000 prisoners, and liberated 600 Austro-Germans at Wark.

We captured Ostrov and captured 1,000 prisoners at Balbinovo.

We occupied Borissav.

General Linsingen's troops have entered Iakorost.

EARLIER CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.) GERMAN ARMY'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, February 22nd.
The Germans have advanced on an average fifty miles in Russia since they resumed operations on February 18th.

The only point where anything resembling resistance was encountered was at Lemsal, where a small body of Russians fought against overwhelming odds for a short time.

Lemsal is 60 miles southwest of Reval and fifteen miles from the coast.

Venden is 45 miles north-east of Riga on the Petrograd railway.

Wolmar, on the railway, is 20 miles north of Riga and 18 miles from the coast.

Unofficial reports state that the Germans are advancing in the direction of Vitebsk, 150 miles south-east of Dvinsk and 80 miles north of Mohileff.

Their scouts have appeared near Polotsk, halfway between Vitebsk and Dvinsk, while Molodetchno, 110 miles south of Vitebsk, is stated to be in the hands of the Germans, whose cavalry are moving towards Mohileff.

The enemy has captured Rieitzen, 60 miles north-east of Dvinsk, and is advancing on Phkoff.

GERMAN REPORT

LONDON, February 22nd.
A wireless German official report states:—Our troops in Estonia are pressing eastwards.

We occupied Wark, Livonia and Dubno.

A wireless German official report states:—We occupied Hapsal, in Estonia.

The First Estonian Regiment placed itself at the disposal of the German Command.

We are beyond Rönneburg, Wolmar and Spandau.

We entered Riezita, amidst the rejoicings of the inhabitants. Thence we advanced to Liuzin, and have occupied Minsk.

Our assistance in the Ukraine struggle for freedom is progressing.

We have effected a junction with the Ukrainian detachments at Novo Grad.

Polynak, and other columns are marching on Dubno.

General.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.) PEACE TERMS ACCEPTED.

LONDON, February 24th.
A wireless Russian official report states:—M. Lenin and Trotsky have despatched a message to Berlin intimating Russia's acceptance of Germany's peace conditions and that Russia is sending a delegation to Brestlitovsk.

INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION.

AMSTERDAM, February 23rd.
The *Vossische Zeitung* states that the probable terms of peace with Russia will be the complete evacuation of Livonia and Estonia, the immediate release of all Germans, Estonians and Letts held as prisoners by Russia, the recognition of Finnish independence, the Ukraine peace, and the complete evacuation of Finland and Ukraine.

GERMANY ADMITS RECEIPT OF DOCUMENT.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.
Germany admits the receipt of a document, confirming Russia's peace offer, which is signed by M. Lenin and Trotsky.

It is semi-officially stated that Germany will not reply immediately, Baron von Kuchlmann meanwhile being otherwise engaged at Bukharest.

GERMANY'S TERMS.

LONDON, February 24th.
A Russian wireless report states:—Replying to the Russian proposals of February 18th, Germany, on February 21st, intimated her readiness to conclude peace as follows:—

Firstly, Germany and Russia to declare the state of war ended.

Secondly, the regions west of the line indicated at Brestlitovsk to the Russian Delegation formerly belonging to Russia are no longer under Russian territorial protection. In the region of Dvinsk this line must be advanced to the eastern frontier of Courland. Germany and Austria-Hungary will define further the fate of these regions in agreement with their populations.

Thirdly, Livonia and Estonia must immediately be cleared of Russian troops and Red Guards, and be occupied by Germany to police till their security is guaranteed by their Constitutions.

Fourthly, Russia will conclude peace with Ukraine and evacuate Ukraine and Finland.

Fifthly, Russia to do her utmost to secure the orderly return of the Eastern Anatolian frontiers to Turkey.

Sixthly, the complete demobilization of the Russian army.

Seventhly, the Russian fleets, including the *Entente* warships, must be kept in Russian harbours till general peace is declared.

Eighthly, the Russo-German commercial treaty of 1904 comes into force, free export of ores must be guaranteed, and a new Commercial Treaty must be negotiated.

Ninthly, legal and political relations to be regulated in accordance with the first Germano-Russian Convention.

Tenthly, Russia promises to end the propaganda against the Quadruplice.

Eleventhly, these conditions must be accepted within 48 hours. The Russian Plenipotentiaries must sign at Brestlitovsk within three days the Peace Treaty, which must be ratified within a fortnight.

GUERRILLA WARFARE THREATENED.

LONDON, February 22nd.
A wireless Russian report states:—General Krylenko orders a revolutionary mobilization in the form of guerrilla warfare in every street of every village and town if the Germans refuse to conclude peace.

PRESS VIEW.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.
The *Volkskrant* states that after a conference with Count Czernin and General Averescu at Bukharest, Baron von Kuchlmann, who has gone to Bukharest, expects to renew negotiations with Russia at Brestlitovsk if the Russians undertake to accept the terms laid down.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE BESIEGED STUDENTS.

STOCKHOLM, February 23rd.

The besieged students in the Helsingfors district mentioned yesterday number 5,000. They are stranded on the Pelling archipelago.

The Swedish Minister of Marine has announced that a naval expedition is impossible, owing to the ice. Representations are being made to Helsingfors.

TO SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

PETROGRAD, February 22nd.

The Commissaries of the People have appointed a special General Staff for the District of Petrograd.

Martial law has been established under which the counter-revolutionary elements will be extirpated without difficulty.

The whole population is mobilised for defence works.

An extraordinary session of the Soviet Parliament considered recent events.

M. Sverdloff, who presided, said that now that the mask had been torn from Germany, nothing remained but to save the Republic.

Parliament resolved approving the acts of the Executive, and relying upon the workers, soldiers and peasants to support the Soviet authority.

ORDER TO BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent states:—A British Military Order has been issued to all British subjects of military age in Petrograd hitherto exempted to be ready to start for home within six hours' notice.

Other British subjects, able to go, especially women and children, are advised to leave Russia without delay.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

PETROGRAD, February 22nd.

The Naval Authorities have given up hope of active operations by the Fleet, which is completely disorganised.

RUSSIAN FLEET ICEBOUND.

PETROGRAD, February 22nd.

The Russian fleet, including a number of modern dreadnoughts, is icebound at Reval and Helsingfors. It is feared that unless the fleet is destroyed it may fall into the hands of the Germans, as the crews will not fight.

EARLIER CABLES.

PROCLAMATION OF DESPERATION.

PETROGRAD, February 22nd.

The Council of Commissaries, in a proclamation, says the Republic is in the gravest danger, and calls upon everyone to defend the positions to the last drop of blood; to remove the rolling-stock and destroy the railways behind them, even the provisions which are in danger of falling to the enemy; and to raise battalions to dig trenches. These battalions include all the bourgeois classes, men and women, under the surveillance of the Red Guards. Resisters will be shot.

All the bourgeois class, male and female, must be made to carry out the defence work under the Red Guards. Foreign agents, speculators, loiterers, counter-revolutionaries and German spies must be shot at sight. The local Soviets must see that these decisions are carried out.

LATEST CABLES.

PETROGRAD, February 22nd.

The Bolshevik Commissaries in a further proclamation declare that the enemy peace ideas are based on usurpation and violence. It denounces the German offensive as a raid of brigandage and accuses the bourgeoisie of a sympathetic attitude to Germany in order to overthrow the revolution.

The Commissaries renew their appeals to the Soviets to reorganise the army and expel the harmful elements, and to strain every nerve to improve the supplies and exercise a severe discipline throughout the country.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE DESTINY OF CHOLM.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.

The *Vossische Zeitung* states:—Dr. Seidler's statement that Cholm has not been ceded to Ukraine has not eased the situation.

There were wild scenes in the Reichsrath—the Slavs and Czechs shouting down the Premier and shrieking 'Lies, treachery.' One Czech Socialist was forcibly removed from the Chamber.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA. CONFERENCE AT BUKHAREST.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.

The Roumanian Premier and Generalissimo Averescu have arrived at Bukharest to meet Baron von Kuchlmann. Count Czernin is expected.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.

A message from Berlin states that it is officially announced that Baron von Kuchlmann is leaving for Bukharest.

AMSTERDAM, February 23rd.

The German Press is most truculent as regards the negotiations with Roumania and are of opinion that owing to the hopelessness of her military situation she will not expect too much.

While the Hungarian Premier was replying to an interpellation in the Lower House he forecasted the military and economic subjugation of Roumania.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 22nd.

M. Albert Thomas presided at yesterday's Inter-Allied Socialist Conference in London. He said that discussions at Paris had assured the certainty of agreement in the common policy based upon the British Labour war aims memorandum, which was so international and human that the enemy Socialists would be able to accept it.

The British section of the Conference refused to allow the Independent Labour Party and the British Socialist Party to be separately represented.

There is a movement on foot to form a British Trade Union Labour Party.

M. Vandervelde, the Belgian delegate, presiding at the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference, said they could not ignore what the Bolsheviks had done to discredit International Socialism. Democracy had made an irretrievable mistake in laying down arms before imperialism was defeated.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES IN THE TROPICS.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The French amendment to the British Memorandum, which the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference has adopted, declares that as the German declaration of war in 1914 deliberately broke the treaty of Frankfurt it would be open for the League of Nations to reconsider the whole question of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Conference further declared that the future of the German Colonies in the tropics be left in the hands of the League of Nations, due regard being paid to the wishes of the people of the neighbouring British Commonwealths.

APPROACHING AGREEMENT.

LONDON, February 23rd.

It is stated that the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference is approaching agreement on the war aims memorandum, which endorses practically without change the League of Nations and economic relations proposals of the British Memorandum. The Conference made progress with the more difficult subject of territorial adjustments, and revised and strengthened the paragraph relating to Alsace-Lorraine in the direction of claiming restitution of the provinces to France.

The Italian Socialists attended yesterday and submitted a memorandum in favour of the League of Nations declaring that the breaking up of Austria-Hungary was indispensable to peace.

ARMS PROHIBITION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, February 23rd.

An order by General Bryan Mahon has been gazetted at Dublin prohibiting the carrying or keeping of firearms, munitions, and explosive, within the counties of Galway and Tipperary.

EARLIER CABLES.

LORD MILNER ON THE PRUSSIAN MENACE.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The following is the concluding portion of Lord Milner's speech at Plymouth:—

Lord Milner foreshadowed greater efforts and much greater hardships in the immediate future. Therefore, he appealed for a more perfect co-ordination of effort by all the Allies for the suppression of domestic discord, and the concentration of the efforts of men and women of all classes and parties upon the supreme object of national salvation.

Owing to the policy of the Versailles Council we have now got reasonable machinery for attaining co-ordination of effort. The essence of the new system was that we had got a permanent body of experts always sitting and engaged in the study of war problems from the point of view of the Alliance as a whole.

Concluding, Lord Milner said he did not fear there would be seen in this country anything like the follies and excesses in Russia. Such revolutions destroy, no despotism, but democracy, which was perhaps on its greatest final trial.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The Navy Estimates provide for 400,000 men.

FOR SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

It is time to make preparations for the warmer weather which will soon be here.

"Tarantulle" is recommended as a most desirable fabric for Ladies' wear.



"TARANTULLE."

Standard quality, a fine soft finished longcloth, for Children's Garments, Petticoats, etc. Strong durable and soft.

Width 40". Price 70c. a yard. **TARANTULLE** for Delicate Home-use Linens

"TARANTULLE," "Fine" Quality, a beautifully finished Cambric, similar in texture to a fine Nainsook, but with a soft smooth finish very pleasant to the touch.

Width 40". Price 85c. a yard.

"TARANTULLE," "Superfine" Quality. Softer than Silk, finer than Handkerchief Lawn. Recommended for the Daintiest Garments and the finest work. Width 40". Price 95c. a yard.

British-made Cotton Wash-Fabric
TOBRALCO
Self-White-Colors & Printed-Designs

A new range just to hand in White only.

"TOBRALCO," a very fine, Mercerized Cotton Fabric with small white designs.

The Glossiness does not wash off.

For Summer Frocks for Ladies' and Children, it is both pretty and serviceable.

In WHITE only at present.

Width 29".

Price 85c. a yard.



EMBROIDERIES for trimming the above.

We have an excellent range of designs.

Width 1 1/2 to 2".

Price 40c. a yard.

Embroidery Flouncings.

Fine qualities and pretty designs for Petticoats and Shirts.

Price \$2.00 \$2.50 a yard.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

To the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace—for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words: "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that most of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—bloating, constipation, flatulence, headache, falling appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold in boxes, labelled prices: 4d (6 pills), 1/6 (12 pills), & 2/6 (24 pills).

See also the advertisement for BEECHAM'S PILLS on the opposite page.

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Very Bad Eczema All Over Body

Itching and Burning Enough to Drive Him Mad. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

"I took severe chills and the effects caused me to have very bad, itching eczema break out all over the middle part of my body. It was of a very bad form. The itching and burning sensation was enough to drive me mad. My flesh would break out when I walked. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and three cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment healed." (Signed) Arthur Gore, 2 Globe Cottages, Albert Rd., Portliff, S. Wales, July 19, 1916.

Why not prevent these distressing conditions by making Cuticura your every-day toilet soap aided by touches of Ointment as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles?

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to treat.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

See also the advertisement for CUTICURA on the opposite page.

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CANTON NEWS

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOK SAN PO."]

February 22nd.

ANOTHER ARMY TO OPPOSE LUNG'S TROOPS.

The Tsuchun, Mok Wing-san, has ordered Lau Hing-tat to lead his army from Waichow to Yeungkong to assist the Canton armies. This is the fifth army that the Tsuchun has ordered to be sent to oppose Lung's troops.

AWAY TO EARTHQUAKE.

Lau Chi-luk, Defence Commissioner of Swatow, has sent a description of the earthquake disasters in Swatow to the Tsuchun, and asked for funds to relieve the sufferers.

FIGHTING REPORTED IN LIM-KONG.

Chief-Commander Chan Ping-kwan reports that the Kwangtung and Kwangsi troops sent to Lim-kong met Lung's troops on the 19th inst. Violent fighting is in progress.

LUNG'S PATROL BOAT CAPTURED.

Commander Ngai Pong-ping reports that he has captured one of Lung's patrol boats, the *Tingon*, near Ngai Moon waters.

PROPOSED REDISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORITY.

It was stated that the Provisional Government was to be reformed owing to General Luk Wing-tung's reluctance to serve under Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The proposal was adopted about a month ago by Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Admiral Ching-pik-kong with a view to re-appointing General Luk the Chief Controller. We learn that Gen. Luk, who was approached in the matter, replied that he will not associate himself with it in any way. The matter, therefore, has been dropped.

RAILWAY DISCONNECTED.

It is reported that the rails near the Cheung Mok Tau Station were disconnected yesterday morning by bandits of the Tungshoon district. The morning train from Kowloon to Canton was delayed for a few hours and the passengers were very much alarmed.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Tsuchun has received a wireless report from Commander Ngai Pong-ping stating that when his boats were patrolling the Yeungkong waters, an enemy gunboat, flying General Lung's flag, was encountered. Fire was opened and Lung's boat was hit and retired. ADVICE FROM THE ALLIED POWERS.

We are informed that the Allied Ministers in Peking wired to their consuls in the South-West provinces urging them to persuade the local authorities to agree to peace negotiations with the North. It is said that the British, French, and Japanese Consuls in Shanghai have accordingly discussed the matter with the Tsuchun and the Civil Governor.

CANTON, February 24th.

LUNG'S GUNBOATS SUNK.

Admiral Ching Pih-kong reports that the gunboat *Hoi Shun*, of the 1st squadron, while patrolling in the Luchow waters, sank two of Lung's gunboats on the 18th instant. The crews were drowned.

FORCES APPROACHING.

We are informed that General Lung's troops, after occupying Kechow and other places, have approached Wit Lun (Kwongsi borders) with the intention of attacking Kanning. Chief-Commander Chan Ping-kwan, has led his army to Wit Lun to bar the entrance to Kanning. It is said that the two armies are very close to each other and a clash is expected at any moment.

CANTON, February 26th.

EXPENSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Owing to the financial condition of the province, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has requested various provinces in the South-West to contribute towards the expenses of the Parliament in Canton.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP OF KWONGSI.

Since Li Ching-sing, the Civil Governor of Kwongsi, has disappeared, General Luk Wing-tung has appointed Chiu Siu-lam to be the acting Governor. We are informed that certain notabilities in Canton have requested General Luk to appoint a Kwangtung man to the post so that the unity of the two provinces may be secured.

YOUNG-KONG FRONT.

Commander Shum Hung-ying has reported that his army was attacked last night by General Lung's troops. The latter were repulsed, and compelled to retreat into the Es-chow city. The Tsuchun Mok Wing-san reports the capture of arms sent by the Peking Government for Lung's troops.

Commanders Lam Lu and others propose to attack the Tin-Pak district from three directions. The people are leaving the city in large numbers, as fighting is expected at any moment.

GENERAL LUNG.

It is said that General Lung has engaged a number of ex-military men from foreign countries to assist him in controlling military affairs. We learn also that General Lung has appointed a number of magistrates in Yeung-kong to replace those whom he dismissed.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ILLIOT OPTUM.

Two Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of sixty taels of opium.

It was stated that the defendants were arrested and searched at the Yueng Tai Hing Wharf.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced one defendant to six months' hard labour and remanded the case against the other until Saturday.

SOLDIERS SMASH RICSHAS.

Three soldiers, a corporal and two privates, of the Royal Garrison Artillery were charged with refusing to pay the proper ricksha hire to three coolies, and with damaging rickshas to the value of \$20, on Saturday night.

The soldiers pleaded guilty to both charges, and an officer stated that they had made an agreement to pay each of the coolies \$1.50 as compensation, and also to refund \$20 for repairs to the rickshas.

Mr. J. R. Wood said that their Commanding Officer should be communicated with and remanded the case until Wednesday.

THEFT FROM A GRAVEDIGGER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a silver watch and chain from another Chinese, who is a gravedigger.

Complainant stated that on Saturday about 2 p.m., while he was busily engaged in filling in a grave, his coat was hanging on a stonecross. After a while when he felt in his coat-pocket he found the watch missing. A search was made and the watch was found in defendant's possession. He questioned him, but defendant made no reply, so he took him to the Police Station.

Defendant said he saw the watch and chain lying on the ground and picked them up.

Mr. Dyer Ball said if defendant had been a righteous person he would have informed complainant that his watch had fallen down. He sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

At the Victoria Recreation Club last evening the billiard match between Mr. Stokes (Shanghai) and Sergt. W. Pitt was won by the latter, the scores reading Pitt, 300; Stokes, 408. The highest break (42) was compiled by Mr. Stokes, and Sergt. Pitt's highest break was 29. There was a good attendance, and the proceeds are to be devoted to war charities.

At the conclusion of the game, the Hon. Mr. Claude B. G. M. G., proposed a vote of thanks to the players for coming forward in the name of charity and giving such a splendid exhibition of billiards, and the proposal was responded to with acclamation.

In the Championship competition now being held at the Y.R.O., the game that should have been played last evening will be played to-morrow evening.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, TABLE TO DATE.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals
R.C.A.	7	7	0	0	15	1	14	
R.E.	5	5	2	1	19	4	11	
H.E.D.C.	7	1	3	3	8	14	5	
N.Y.	6	1	5	0	4	9	2	
Middlesex	8	0	4	2	3	21	2	

38th CO. DIVISION II.

R.E. Res.	12	10	1	3	31	9	10
S. China A.	10	7	2	5	31	17	11
S. China B.	10	7	1	2	18	6	16
St. Joseph's	11	6	5	0	22	13	12
Staff & Depts.	11	6	4	2	14	14	12
Kowloon	13	6	6	3	25	25	12
87th Co.	12	6	5	1	15	21	11
83rd Co.	12	2	11	1	14	28	6
Middlesex Res.	10	6	2	0	35	2	

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1918:

Date	Ends	Begins
------	------	--------

March 1st	6:34 a.m.	6:38 p.m.
" 2nd	6:33 "	6:38 "
" 3rd	6:31 "	6:38 "
" 4th	6:31 "	6:38 "
" 5th	6:30 "	6:40 "
" 6th	6:29 "	6:40 "
" 7th	6:28 "	6:40 "
" 8th	6:27 "	6:41 "
" 9th	6:26 "	6:42 "
" 10th	6:25 "	6:43 "
" 11th	6:25 "	6:43 "
" 12th	6:24 "	6:43 "
" 13th	6:23 "	6:43 "
" 14th	6:22 "	6:43 "
" 15th	6:20 "	6:42 "
" 16th	6:19 "	6:44 "
" 17th	6:18 "	6:44 "
" 18th	6:17 "	6:44 "
" 19th	6:16 "	6:45 "
" 20th	6:15 "	6:46 "
" 21st	6:14 "	6:46 "
" 22nd	6:13 "	6:47 "
" 23rd	6:12 "	6:47 "
" 24th	6:11 "	6:47 "
" 25th	6:10 "	6:47 "
" 26th	6:09 "	6:47 "
" 27th	6:08 "	6:48 "
" 28th	6:07 "	6:48 "
" 29th	6:06 "	6:48 "
" 30th	6:05 "	6:48 "

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

OPENING PERFORMANCE LAST NIGHT.

Harmston's Circus opened a season in Hongkong last night, before a crowded house. The circus, which is located at Causeway Bay, behind the French Convent block of buildings, comprises interesting, thrilling and amusing features.

There were altogether eighteen items in the programme, which fully occupied nearly three hours. The Martinez troupe's acrobatic feats elicited much applause. A feature of the first part of the programme was the handbalancing act of Amat, and the equestrian act by Miss Jennie and Mr. Willie Harmston evoked hearty applause. Knife-throwing by the De Villiers well merited the hearty recognition of the large audience. The wire-walking act, though a feature of other circuses, contained a new sensation, that of shooting down a sloping wire from the roof of the tent by Miss Bell. Last but not least were the frolicsome merry-makers and jesters, Ozzy, Amat and Bunny, who kept the present in good humour throughout the performance. Harmston's Circus also possesses a menagerie of performing ponies, elephants, bears, tigers, monkeys, leopards, etc., and the entertainment is well worth a visit. The circus has its own orchestra, which renders an excellent programme throughout the performance.

The first matinee will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when an interesting programme especially arranged for children will be presented.

ITALY'S ANSWER TO THE INVADER.

"PROUD TO FIGHT FOR A JUST CAUSE."

In the Italian Chamber on December 12th, Signor Orlando, the Prime Minister, said the defection of Russia had had serious military consequences for the *Entente*, from which Italy had hitherto been the principal sufferer. However, similar developments had arisen previously in this gigantic war, and had never been decisive. The factors of victory, men and material, remained still on the side of the *Entente*.

"What is essential [he added] is to exploit their value by arriving among the Allies at a community and co-ordination of action, in consequence of which their forces will not only work together, but will be multiplied. In this sense recent events cannot be considered decisive."

In this connection Signor Orlando mentioned the meeting at Rapallo and the constitution of a Supreme War Council of the Allies and a Shipping Committee at the Paris Conference, the fundamental principle of which was the pooling of the resources and the needs of the Allies.

"Another great event [he continued] has arisen in the declaration of war by the United States on Austria-Hungary. This event is of the most vast and general importance. It assumes an almost symbolic significance so far as it once more confirms the world-wide character of this war and establishes in a definitive fashion the ideal which the conflict has gradually assumed, so that above the particular interest of each State opposed to the Central group, we are fighting for a question of life and death for all the world."

"Our enemies, after the defection of Russia, for which they cannot take any credit to themselves, have regained all the innate arrogance and resumed that insulting and contemptuous tone which is in conformity with their mentality. The Central Empire say that they desire peace, but they keep their peace conditions hidden in a cloud through which one catches sight of appetites more or less insatiable and intentions more or less threatening in proportion as the momentary fortune of war is more or less favourable to them."

"The rest of the world has a single programme and a single aim which remains always identical, representing at the same time a maximum and a minimum. It does not wish to be the prey of these appetites nor the marked-down victim of these threats. It does not desire any vain and apparent, but a struggle for a final peace which shall for ever make impossible the renewal of the acts of violence and atrocities which have threatened humanity with a return to barbarism, for a peace which in the future organization of Europe will assure to all peoples whatever great of small, social and economic conditions in the inviolable unity of their national conscience."

"On these bases we are ready for peace, as we have always been, desiring as soon as possible to see the cessation of the scourge which covers the world with blood, and being convinced that any Government would be criminal which desired to continue the war any longer, than was essentially necessary for the attainment of its essential aims."

"Meanwhile Italy, fully conscious that the nation which at this moment deserted its post would be incurring death and dishonour, proclaims that she is still proud to fight for a just cause and preserves intact her faith in the triumph of liberty and justice."

IN EXTREMIS

[BY CAPT. H. B. C. POLLARD.]

The Catholic soldier in the British armies in France or Flanders is fortunate in that he is fighting in a country where he finds the comfort of his beloved church ready to hand.

With the troops are many Catholic chaplains officially sent out by the British Government to minister to the Catholic soldiers, for there is a proportion of these in nearly every regiment and battalion of the Army. Moreover, certain of the Irish battalions are almost purely Catholic in faith and have special Catholic chaplains of their own who always accompany them.

Even if the pressure of military duties is such that sometimes no English speaking Catholic chaplain is immediately available for a particular unit, there are always the local churches and priests who have devotedly remained at their duty even when their churches have been under the incessant fire of the German artillery. British troops are also frequently in touch with the French field forces, who have an excellent religious organisation.

In the earlier days of the war the language bar was rather an obstacle to the ordinary soldier, but nowadays nearly all the civil churches in the area of the armies have an arrangement by which either a military chaplain or an English-speaking priest is accessible at almost any hour.

To the soldier back for a brief rest from the trenches this is an inestimable boon. He has little spare time of his own, and often is billeted in an area where it is some distance to the nearest church. Regular attendance at the kindness of the local clergy, everything possible is now done to meet the spiritual needs of Catholic soldiers.

In the casualty clearing stations and hospitals everything possible is done to give priests and chaplains instant access to those in need. To the soldier on active service, religious consolation is an extremely precious thing, and it can be said truthfully that the British military authorities have invariably been at the greatest pains throughout the campaign to maintain and increase the supply of Catholic chaplains and give every assistance in their power to those who minister to the spiritual wants of their soldiers.

The native congregations in the churches have now got quite used to the numbers of strangers who pour in upon them on Sunday mornings. Staff officers, men muddy from the trenches, bringing their rifles and steel hats clanking into church with them, nursing sisters from the hospitals, artillerymen, drivers, English, Canadian, Australian, Irish, men of all races, but all one in a common bond of Christian devotion.

The chaplains, known throughout the Army by the generic term of "Padre," see as much of the worst and most terrible side of war as do the doctors, but, on the other hand, they come across inspiring and imperishable faith, fine spiritual courage and noble effort, that turns the mud and from dwelling overmuch upon the misery and squalor of modern war.

They have many splendid stories, these priests among arms-tales of pure faith, courage and superhuman endurance; tales that are almost miracles. It was a Padre who told me this tale as one told him by a man in hospital.

"We raided a German trench before dawn," said the man. "It was not a big show, just a simple trench raid. Myself and a Catholic. We went over side by side, carrying the bombs and I rifle and the rifle. Something went wrong with the rifle, somebody stumbled or let his us with a machine-gun."

"Frank and I both got hit and rolled for cover into the nearest shell-hole. My leg was broken below the knee, but poor Frank had got his through the body. I did what I could with the field dressing, we carry-bound up my own wound and dressed his."

"There was not much to say. He knew that he was done for, but his mind was clear and there was little pain. 'Jim, old man,' he said, 'you get to confession last Sunday? 'Yes,' I told him. 'Wish I had,' was his answer, and I knew what he was thinking."

"I did my best to cheer him up and put the cross he wore around his neck and the rosary into his hand. As I did so the sun rose and it became day, and I knew we would have to stay there till night-fall, before they could get us in. I gave him some more water out of my bottle and for a while he lay down. The sun was high up, peering down over the edge of the deep shell-hole, and I woke again. Frank looked pretty bad, but he smiled when I made swift to crawl nearer him."

The facts above stated would, in their Lordships' opinion, establish beyond controversy that in the indenture described the chaser was the nephew and not the brother of the deceased, but there is one additional fact which has not yet been stated, and which is said to outweigh the other evidence, at least for the purpose of admitting evidence of intent. It is that, as hereinbefore appears both in the indenture and in the names of the nephew have Chinese characters which may be properly rendered in English as "Tong Shun." To the Chinese names are, however, quite sufficient to cause their intonation is different from the names already also distinct when written in Chinese characters, because these characters are not the same as the tonal marks. It appears that the nephew in signing the indenture

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 28th Feb. 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"PINKIANG"	On 28th Feb. 3 P.M.	
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Mar. 5 P.M.	
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 5th Mar. 3 P.M.	

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"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 1st Mar. at Noon.

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Colombo	10.00	Str. from Colombo	1817	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

R.R.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & PEARCE, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YO MARU ... 12,500 tons KITANO MARU ... 16,000 tons	2nd March 11 A.M. 15th " 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 8,000 tons AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons	16th " 11 A.M. 20th April 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU ... 8,000 tons	5th March
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 13th March, 11 A.M.
2. KASHIMA MARU ... SAT. 23rd March, 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

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P. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 293

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 23rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	28,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERISA MARU	8,000	FRI. 30th May

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Perisa Maru" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CRUZ BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIOA, IQUITO.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,000 tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

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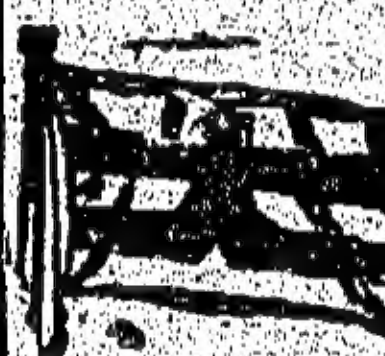
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Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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F. THOMAS, Agent.
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, BRATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th Mar. at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and West Coast ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound and ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOHEU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 23rd Feb. at 5 A.M.
"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 3rd Mar. at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 11th Mar. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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